AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 1 ll. 15-25 with the following paragraph:

a1

A familiar hazard for the driver of a vehicle that is being 'blinded' by the glare of light beams from the headlights of a following vehicle, such beams being reflected by the rearview mirror of the driver's vehicle. In order to avoid this glare, prismatic rearview mirrors are used in the interior of a vehicle which can be switched from a high to a low reflecting state by use of a manual ~~level~~ lever located on the mirror. Under ordinary driving conditions, the high reflecting state of the mirror is used to provide optimal rear visibility. At night, the interior mirror is often switched to its low reflecting state to prevent the driver from being blinded by the headlights of following vehicles. The low reflectivity state of the mirror typically exhibits non-spectral selectivity, where the background of an image viewed in the low reflectivity state of the prismatic mirror would be color neutral.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 5 ll. 9-15 with the following paragraph:

a2

A control circuit is connected to the STN liquid crystal cell to control the electrical bias applied across the STN liquid crystal layer. A rear light detecting sensor and an ambient light detecting sensor are further connected to the control circuit for determining the intensity of the light impinging on the variable reflectance mirror from the rear of the vehicle. The control circuit adjusts the reflectivity of the variable reflectance mirror based upon the intensity of the light measurements made by the ~~A~~ rear light detecting sensor and an ambient light detecting sensor.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 8 line 27 to page 9 line 22 with the following paragraph:

a3

Referring now to FIG. 3, a partial cutaway perspective view of the variable reflectance mirror 200 incorporating the STN liquid crystal cell 202 is shown. The variable reflectance mirror further includes anterior outer panel 224 and posterior outer panel 226, where the anterior side of the variable reflectance mirror 200 is that facing a viewer 225. The outer panels 224 and 226 preferably comprise glass or a polymer having optical characteristics similar to glass, where the polymer may include but is not limited to acrylic (PMMA), polycarbonate, cyclic olefins, styrene, acrylic/styrene, CR-39® (PPG Industries), acetate, polyvinyl buterate, or polyurethane. A layer of bonding material 227 similar to bonding layer 223 affixes the anterior outer panel 224 to the front polarizer 220. The reflective layer 214 is preferably positioned on the anterior side of the posterior outer panel 226. The character of the outer panels 224 and 226 can be further enhanced through the application of light path and reflectivity enhancing organic or inorganic coatings <u>229</u>. Such coatings may be applied through a variety of methods, such as but not limited to dipping, spraying, or vacuum deposition. Such coatings may be utilized to enhance the weatherability of the assembly through the application of anti-abrasion and anti-reflective first and second surface coatings. For instance, in order to provide the outer panels 224 and 226 with a sufficient degree of scratch resistivity, the polymer outer panels 224 and 226 may be coated on all surfaces with an abrasion resistant "tie bond" coating that has a base of an organo-silicone (methylpolysiloxane) polymer with a thickness of approximately 2 to 10 microns. The polymer outer panels 224 and 226 may be coated with additional hydrophilic layers <u>230</u> of Zirconia and Silicone Dioxide, a typical description of the coating formula would be described as

a3 Cont'd

a tiebond "hardcoat" of 2-3 uM thickness, 2616 angstrom of SiO_2, 246 angstrom of ZrO_2, 174 angstrom of SiO_2, 765 angstrom of ZrO_2, 907 angstrom of SiO_2. Alternately, an additional layer of hydrophobic acting perfluoroalkylsilane may be added to either or both of the external surfaces of the polymer outer panels 224 and 226 to form a strongly adherent fluorised siloxane coating. The optimal coating thickness for the perfluoroalkylsilane is approximately 5-20 nm.